VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

The following heading has been inserted after the title and before line 1 of page 1:

--Cross-Reference to Related Applications

This application is a U.S. national stage application of copending International Application Ser. No. PCT/JP00/02062, filed March 31, 2000, claiming a priority date of March 31, 1999, and published in a non-English language.--

Paragraph beginning at line 11 of page 9 has been amended as follows:

The pair of roller bearings 4a and 4b are depressed in the radial direction by the elasticity of the corrugated strip steel plates 8a and 8b and retained over the inner circumferential portion of the retainer member 9. The corrugated strip steel plates 8a and 8b are also retained in a predetermined axial position within the annular gap G by the elasticity thereof. In addition, since the corrugated strip plates 8a and 8b are inserted into the annular gap G through the strip-like metal thin plate 10a in the axial direction, there is no axial positional offset or drop, i.e., axial displacement, and the plates are always retained in the

predetermined axial position without fail. [Briefly, the] The strip-like metal thin plate 10a [is] constitutes a means for preventing the axial positional offset of the corrugated plate-like damper member.

Paragraph beginning at line 20 of page 10 has bee amended as follows:

In Fig. 2 showing a second embodiment of the present invention, the positional offset preventing means of the corrugated plate-like damper member is an annular convex portion 10b formed on the inner circumferential surface of a cylindrical retainer member 9. An annular gap G is divided into the upper and lower stages by this annular convex portion 10b. Then, a corrugated strip steel plate 8b and a corrugated strip steel plate 8a are inserted into the lower annular gap and the upper annular gap, respectively. Accordingly, also in the second embodiment, the corrugated strip steel plates 8a and 8b are always held in a predetermined axial position of the annular gap G without fail. [Incidentally,] [the] The height T of the annular convex portion and the width δ of the annular gap are determined so that the sum (T+t) of the height T of the annular convex portion and the thickness t of the corrugated strip steel plates is 0.8 and 1.3 times of the

width δ of the annular gap. Thus, the effect to prevent [the] axial positional offset or axial displacement of the corrugated plate-like damper member is further enhanced.

Paragraph beginning at line 13 of page 11 has been amended as follows:

In Fig. 3 showing a third embodiment of the present invention, the positional offset preventing means of the corrugated plate-like damper member is an annular concave portion 10c formed in the inner circumferential surface of the cylindrical retainer member 9. A single corrugated strip steel plate 8c is inserted into this annular concave portion 10c. Accordingly, also in the third embodiment, the corrugated strip steel plate 8c is always held in a predetermined axial position of an annular gap G without fail. [Incidentally, the] The depth T of the annular concave portion and the width δ of the annular gap are determined so that the sum (T+t) of the depth T of the annular concave portion and the thickness t of the corrugated strip steel plate is 0.8 and 1.3 times of the width δ of the annular gap. Thus, the effect to prevent the axial positional offset or axial displacement of the corrugated plate-like damper member is further enhanced. In the first embodiment and the second embodiment,